NEW YORK, MARCH 7, 1897.



Glowing Tribute Paid to New Trade Unionism by Capitalists and Fakirs.

THE PHILLIPS BILL.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is Used by the Bankrupt "Pure and Simple" Leaders to Scare Capitalist Politicians Into Giving them Pensions -No Longer Able to be Kept in Luxury by the Funds of the Bank and File Whom they have Squeezed Dry and Whom New Trade Unionism is En-lightening the Fakirs now Turn Desperately to Congress and Get Left.

On the 20th of last month quite a big cat leaped out of the bag in the United States Senate. Senator Perkins of Callfernia was in special charge of the bag, while Senator Hill and other such notorious "friends of labor" in the Senate had charge of some of the strings that held the bag closed. But out came the

Readers of THE PEOPLE have been made acquainted with a certain quaint bill that turned up some time ago in the House. It was fathered by Representative T. W. Phillips of Pennsylvania, whence it was very generally known to the "Phillips bill"; its ometal title was decidedly mysterious-the "Nonpartisan Industrial Commission," and suggested bad odors. It provided for the appointment of not less than twelve commissioners, most of whom were to be taken from labor "organizations," each commissioner was to have \$5,000; besides that, there were to be lawyers at \$5,000 each, clerks with an aggregate salary of \$2,400 per annum, besides a number of other pursuivants; the whole scheme contemplated an annual outlay of \$100,000. As if all this were not suspicious enough, the boomers of the bill on the outside of Congress were among the most discredited of the labor fakirs in the land, Jack Hays, Gompers, Sovereign, and such "endorsed" the scheme and pulled the wires for its passage.

So far, this Phillips bill seemed to differ from many others only in degree, the grab was bigger than ever. Nor was this in itself cause for surprise. In proportion as the stranded labor fakir found the collecting of dues difficult, and in proportion as he felt his old style of labor organization sinking, he was bound to become more desperate and make heavier demands upon the capitalist politicians whose dirty work he had been doing. The "Non-partisan Industrial Commission," or "Phillips bill" bore the mark of all this on its face. None could be deceived by it. But that there was behind it all that now appears could not have been guessed. The cat is now out.

The report of the Senate Committee that had the matter in charge, makes an argument in its favor. And what is that argument? It says, take note:

"Labor is fast coming to the belief that its present forms of organization are inadequate to secure the protection and the benefits sought, and that it must use politics as a weapon against the capitalist class. Recent conventions have brought this question prominently forward, and the organization of labor for political and not simply industrial ends is not impossible.

Then it proceeds in these words:

"How labor is beginning to view the complex problems presented by its relation to capital may be clearly seen in this extract from a resolution introduced in a labor convention recently

Whereupon it proceeds to quote, what?-The following passages taken literally from the platform of the SO-CIALIST TRADE AND LABOR AL-LIANCE, to wit:

Whereas the economic power of the apitalist class, used by that class for eppression of labor, rests upon instias essentially political, which in nature of things can not be radicalinged or even slightly amended for benefit of the working people except the direct action of the work-

ing people themselves, economically and politically united as a class;

"Therefore, it is as a class, conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step, and sworn to achieve its own emancipation that we the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body. held together by an unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle."

Nor yet is this all. The scheeming Senatorial "friends of labor" felt that the case was pressing. They urged the passage of the bill on the ground that, if the bill were law, "IT COULD HARD-LY BE DOUBTED" that "SUCH RE-SOLUTIONS WOULD NOT BE ADOPT-ED"; that IT IS DESIRABLE THAT SUCH DANGEROUS TENDENCIES • • • BE ELIMINATED"; and they could not lay too much stress upon THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF THE BILL.

In other words:

1. The labor fakirs feel the ground swell rising; their pure and simple organizations going; the rank and file leaving them.

2. Hitherto they have managed to raise a corruption fund mainly out of the rank and file itself. With the dues which they extorted from the workers under all manner of false pretences, and with all manner of false promises, they managed to corrupt the corruptible among them, and to browbeat the others,

3. The bitter experience made by the rank and file is fast drying up the wellsprings of that corruption fund; and the education that New Trade Unionism is imparting through the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is turning the funds away from their former and mischievous channel into the new and healthful ones of the class-conscious struggle of the proletariat.

4. In this dilemma the labor fakirs have turned to their paymasters, the capitalist politicians of both the old parties. These politicians had managed to supply the corruption fund of the fakirs in several manners, especially by giving them a few political jobs, and promising them more. But these bribes become less effective in propor-

5. With the hope of scaring out of the politicians the largest possible corruption fund they have made the poliacquainted with the platform of the S. T. & L. A.

We were not present, but we can well imagine the language held to the poli-ticians by the fakirs in this their extremity. It must have been to this

"Gentlemen, the Socialists or New Trade Unionists are gaining upon from all sides. We have done all could to beat them, but we are beaten. We cannot stand up against their arguments, and in vain have we sought to fire the ignorant with that flery enthusiasm that animates the Socialists and that carries everything before it. Our cause is yours. You must come to our assistance. (At this point all the other fakirs present, but not speaking, responded in chorus: "Yes; and P. D. Q. too." If we are knocked out entirely, the working class can no longer be kept in tow for the capitalist class. They will organize upon a plan that will knock you too out. Their strikes will be conducted in such a way that, even if they are beaten, the unions will re-rise more powerful than before; they may organize upon a plan that will leave no room for the various issues that we now manage to introduce among them, and that split them into two or more hostile camps; their plan of organization leaves room only for labor issues; it will draw them together instead of keeping them apart as ou plan has done; and, as a result of that they will on election day vote against in larger and ever larger numbers until the Socialist Labor Party will have triumphed. This is no idle threat, Gentlemen! Look at these resolutions. They were adopted by a new Trades Union body, the Socialist Trade & Alliance, and it did not end there. From New York to California former labor organizations that we had succeeded in keeping tied to the apron-strings of 'pure and simpledom', which you will admit is only another name for 'buffer for capitalism', have followed suit, and have pulled out of our 'A. F. of L.' and 'K. of L.' camp. But things are even worse than they look. Right in among those who, in form, are still the law it to have the devil to pay. The will admit is only another name for with us, there is the devil to pay, declarations of the S. T. & L. A. found an echo in places and among workers where we least expected. We are traveling on a volcano. The leaven of New Trades Unionism, injected into of New Trades Unionism, injected into the labor movement by this S. T. & L. A., is working everywhere. When we found that we were knocked down by arguments, we tried defamation of character, but that did not work, we got the worst of it. We have played our last and now you must come to our aid, that is to say, to your own. We must have good jobs for many of the 'pure and simple' labor leaders; if they have none they will not be able to continue to work for you, because the 'p and simple labor unions are busting wide open. You must give them jobs with good salaries; thus alone can they

stand against the Socialists. Get up a bill that under some guise or other will supply us, your faithful creatures, with pensions. If you don't, you, we, all of us are gone sure; if you do, we will be able to carry on the fight." (Continued on Page 4.)

be kept at work and able to make a stand against the Socialists. Get up a

MYSTERIES.

A Crusade of Fantastics Who Can Only Confuse People.

A Theosophical Band is Traveling Through the Country and Calling the People to Repentence—A Suggestion to Carnegie and Bockefeller—Misguided

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 28.-Last month

at the Conservatory of Music in this city we listened to a lecture on "Spirituality and Fraternity," by Burcham Harding, of London, England, one of Madame Blavatsky's disciples. After speaking for a short time upon the general aims of Theosophy, he proceeded to give, in detail, the object of the crusade lately organized in this country by the American branch of Theosophy, who selected a band of eight to make a tour of the world and lay before the benighted of all-lands the glad tidings of great joy, viz.: That the Mahatmas were ready to come and live among us degenerates as soon as selfishness (which he says is the only sin) is banished from our hearts. He informed the audience this band of hope is composed of the following named persons, who, he said, had made great material sacrifices in taking up this grand work: Mrs. K. A. Tingley, of New York; E. T. Hargrove, a young English lawyer, who surrendered a position of \$25,000 yearly to join the crusade band: Claude Falls Wright and wife; H. T. Patterson, commonly called the "Esoteric Hardware Merchant." of New York City: F. M. Pierce, a prominent business man of New York: Mrs. A. L. Cleather, wife of a colonel in the British Army; and Rev. W. Williams, an English minister and advanced Kabalistic scholar. He said on the banner of this band of crusaders is inscribed: "Truth, Light and Liberation for Discouraged Humanity."

The programme laid out by the crusaders for their tour around the world is to work and hold meetings almost exclusively among the poor and downtrodden in the cities they may visit; bility to instil philosophy or ethics into famished bodies, they first proceed to rent a hall and give to all who attend their meetings a good square meal, after which, in the speeches that are made, they IMPRESS upon the minds of their hearers that the cause of their present hard lot and deplorable condition is the result of the sinful life they led in a previous incarnation; and, furthermore, would they better their condition in the world to come they must quit their meanness in this; in fact, banish selfishness and ill from their heart.

Some, he said, might wonder where the funds came from to support this most wonderful crusade, and then volunteered the information that there were no millionaires behind the movement, but that it was supported by "mites" contributed by the members of

the Theosophical Society.

At this point I felt like informing the speaker that as soon as the objet of the crusade among the poor was jenerally known by the plutocrats of America, the crusaders would not want for funds even though they should put shundred crusade bands in the field, and erect a hundred temples instead of on to teach esoteric nonsense, as in shorttime the Pullmans, Rocketellers, Carngles and Stamfords would stand ready o foot all bills with the blood money thy had ex-ploited from the same classon whom the crusaders bestow free blakets and

I trust the proletariat of this and all other countries have beome sufficiently class-conscious to no be taken in by the metaphysical and heological

rot dished up by the America band of Theosophical Crusaders. Mr. Harding informed histearers the reason why this templewas to be erected in America was the the spirit of fraternity and humanit was more prevalent here than in the older countries, and said the Amicans were more willing to help the dwn-trodden than were any other natios. Again I would suggest to the honothic gentlewould suggest to the honouble gentleman that it would be a met excellent idea for him to interview ome of his own countrymen who a fe years ago invested their all in Wyoing cattle ranches before he makes an more comparisons between the Anticans and their less favored brother across the pond. We are confident we these victims to be the judges of de fraternity and humanity, Hades wou be selected rather than the Americanontinent as the place for the erection (this temple. While doubtless most if the people

While doubtless most the people engaged in such movemes are actuated by the best of intenins, we cannot comprehend how any telligent So-cialist can be sidetracked, such movements. In our opinion by creed or any movement that tems the people to lose sight of the real use of their destitution and misery viz., private ownership of the instrum ts of production and distribution, and the ONLY remedy for these evils, a political revolution that will ma this ownership collective, is an ency to progress and a foe to the human mily, no mat-ter what the talk or phithropic prac-I. S. ALEY. tices may be.

The receipt of a same copy of this paper is an invitation subscribe.

"PRINCIPLE" NO. 1.

A New Party of Capitalists to be Launched in New York.

The New York Capitalist Class, Fearful that the Workers Can no Longer be Humbugged by Republican or Democratic Principles Start a New Party with Fresh Bird-Lime.—Its Principles

Next November's municipal election in the new Greater New York is casting its shadow before it.

The Greater New York is an empire in itself. Its Mayor will, in point of fact, hold a position next in importance only to that of the President of the United States. It is intended that the revolution that took place here three years ago, when Tammany was overthrown, shall be confirmed next November. While the boys of Tammany and the boys of straight Republican type are pulling the wires for their own old time deviltries, the "Citizens," that is to say the upper capitalists, are getting their heads together to set up an "Independent movement," that is to say a movement such as put the "Reform Mayor" in, and by which the capitalist class will be able to break the law against labor without having to pay for it blaickmail either to the boys of Cro-cker or to those of Platt. In pursuit of this plan a new party has already been launched. It calls itself the "Citizen's Union," and it has promulgated its platform. We shall one by one in successive issues, analyse the leading planks of this latest political device to humbug

the workers.

The first principle that this platform lays down is "that municipal corporations should be managed upon business principles.

Of the many cant phrases used to de-ceive this is about the silliest, and, withal the unhappiest for our capitalist plunderers. The articles in THE PEOPLE on what "business" principles signify, and signed "S. L. P." and addressed to the Hon. John Wannamaker have covered the ground very fully. In reproducing one of them here, "Principle No. 1" of the Citizens' Union is knocked into splinters as far as its capacity should go to catch labor votes,

"Sir:-Before I enter into a consideration of the nature of the business prin-ciples upon which it is now proposed to tarry on the work or government, permit me to direct your attention to the fact that, whether those principles are good or bad, or whether their application will result in benefit or injury to the country, they are not the principles upon which this Republic was founded and which were commonly relied upon, up to a very late period, to guide the administration of public powers. The proposition to now apply them is, there fore, clearly innovative and plainly un-

"I make no apology for using that word "un-American." Because a term has been misused is no reason why it should be discarded. It is a good word, should be discarded. It is a good we and of mighty significance, as will seen in good time. This land, with its imported system of law, and imported languages and religions, has produced little that is distinctly native, and many things popularly supposed to be thoroughly American are not indigenous at all. There is one thing, however, whose original American character is beyond dispute. I refer to the Declaration of Independence. That paper is an American production containing the ideas of Americans as to government, and expressing them in plain language. Those ideas had never before been promulgated in any other country, and were, in effect, a direct denial of the right of any other form of government to exist on the earth. That document may therefore be confidently used as a cri-terion by which the American or un-American character of anything relating to government may be determined.
"It is not remarkable that the poli-

tical leaders and public men of to-day seldom go to the Declaration for inspiration or authority; nor that our so called better classes, particularly that portion who plume themselves on their descent from the rebels of '76, rarely refer to it, unless, it may be, to sneer at its immortal truths as "a string of glittering generalities.

"John, there is nothing in the Declaration concerning "business inter-ests"; nor anything about it being our duty to "run" the government on "busi-ness principles"; nor a word about "business" or "business men." The signers evidently knew nothing about business principles; or, if they did, considered that silence would best express their opinion of them. Nothing in the Declaration will sanction the latter-day proposal to turn the government over to business men and permit them to ad-minister it in accordance with what they choose to call their "principles." The proposed scheme is foreign to the Declaration and un-American.

The fathers of the Republic held it to be self-evident "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creators with certain inalienable rights; that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And said they, "to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men." That was the sole function of representations of rights in men." That was the sole function of government—the securing of rights, in the opinion of the signers. They said nothing about anything eise. And they declared it to be not only the right, but the duty, of a people to alter or overthrow any government that did not accomplish these ends.

"It is a common notion of political rights that a man may exercise them or not as he chooses; and of social duties

not, as he chooses; and of social duties that a man may perform them or not, at his option. This universe, however, is built on no such plan. We should be in a bad way if it were. Security of

rights being absolutely necessary to so cial organization, whenever a government no longer maintains them it is doomed. The people have no choice whatever in the matter. The people must either overthrow it or die. The notion of a government surviving a people is sufficiently absurd to be rejected by even a bourgeois intellect, dense as it is. All the law, and law-makers, and business, and business men, and religions and religious teachers and institutions social political ers, and institutions—social, political and industrial—and armies and navies, and everything else that man or the devil has ever devised, will be unable to maintain for any length of time a gov-ernment that does not take care of all the rights of all the people. This may be taken as fixed. Quite as fixed as the law of gravitation.

"Only upon one presumption may we reasonably expect the reign of our business men in government to last. If they succeed in establishing and maintain-ing the inalienable rights mentioned in the Declaration their rule is secure. If they do not, they will go down in short

Do you mean to say, John, that our business men really intend to do anything of the kind?

"But first let us come to an understanding as to who are and who are not business men. I know what you say you mean. You say: "By business men I mean all men who work at honest labor, of the plow, or loom, or in the work-shop or mine."
"Now, John, honor bright, you mean

nothing of the kind, and you know you don't. You speak of this movement of our business men, of the proposition to administer the government upon business principles, as a "change," a "re-versal" (of what has hitherto obtained), and of its accomplishment as a "revolution." The government has, at least nominally, always been administered in the interest of "business men" if you include "all who work at honest labor in that category, and your proposal would therefore imply no "change" and no 'revolution" at all. It is necessary to be accurate on this point. Your employe, who puts in his whole time in your shop or store for a dollar a day, while he "works at honest labor," is not a business man. A definition, accurate enough for the purposes of these letters, is this: "A business man is one who manufactures for sale, or sells for profit." This is the class whom you have in mind when you speak of "business men"; and this is the class whose "in-terests" are now to be considered par-amount, and whose "principles" it is now proposed to apply to government."

"It is useless to enter upon any elaborate inquiry as to the "principles" of our business men. I snan snow what their "interests" are, and in so doing shall indicate their principles. Their interests are their principles. I propose to indulge in no theorizing, and will make use of only such facts as are well known to an ordinary intelligent citizen, or such as may be easily veri-

"We have a Pure Food law here in Pennsylvania, and a set of officials to see to its enforcement. When that piece of legislation was being considered, what was the attitude of our busi-ness men toward it? They opposed its passage with every means at their command. Business men's organizations met and passed resolutions denouncing it: a lobby was organized and supplied with business men's money to defeat it, our great newspapers thundered their broadsides against the "paternal ini-quity," and nothing was left undone that our business men might do to crethat our business men might do to create public opinion against it. Nevertheless, somewhat mutilated, the bill became law. Have our business men obeyed it? Not at all. Their interests, it is indisputable, demand its violation; and they violate it. A late report of Food Commissioner Wells shows that nearly every article of food is adulterated. Allspice, baking powder, beefated. Allspice, baking powder, beef-wine-and-iron (prepared as a tonic), butter, buckwheat flour, candies, cat-sups, cider, cheese, cinnamon, cloves, coffee, codfish (not codfish at all), cream of tartar, flaxseed, fruit butters of all kinds spices of all kinds, mollasses. kinds, spices of all kinds, molasses, fruit juices of all kinds, mustard, olive oll, pepper, vinegar, all kinds of extracts and preserves, tea, and, in fact, nearly every article of food consumed is being

"The interests of our business men "The interests of our business and sale of food products, are easily seen, therefore. They demand the cheating and the poisoning of the people, and the law, in their furtherance."

What is here said to John Wanamaker the New York workers should say this fall to the business men who run the new "business" party, and the workers should accentuate their condemnation of the fraud by swinging over to the Socialist Labor party.

The adoption of the gold standard by Japan completes her initiation in the whirlpool of capitalism. This will be accompanied with a number of inevitable results.

Japs will no longer have to be imported into America for the sake of their cheap labor. Our capitalists will set up all the plants they may want in Japan and enter the world's market by that gate as A No. 1 competitors. Second—The wages of the wage-earners in America will, tariff or no

tariff, plunge down to Japanese level: capitalism is international; the wages in the worst paid country establish the standard of wages in all others, just the same as the wages in the worst paid parts of any one country establish the standard of wages in all other parts of

that country.

Third—We look forward to a spee appearance of a new set of titles for examerican heiresses. Hitherto the titles were European—Duchesses, Princesses, Marchionesses, Baronesse etc.; henceforth we may hear of heires N. N., daughter of millionaire B. B. married to Januares published and married to Januares published.

EXTERMINATION

The New Plan of Capitalism to Dispose of its Fated Conquerors.

BOURGEOIS BLINDNESS.

An Apostle of the Social System Under Which the Thriftless Riot in Luxury and Pollute the Social Atmosphere Settles the Social Question by Declaring the Working Class "Unfit" and Pronouncing the Death Sentence upon the Poor.

Mr. James Oliphant has an article in the London "Progressive Review" in which he argues in favor of exterminating the poor as the "only way to save society."

A jargon, meant to give his argument a scientific flavor, is resorted to by him to dignify his position. He says, in animal life, "those who are unfit for the struggle of life are allowed to perish," and transferring this principle to mankind, he concludes that "every society necessarily reserves to itself the right to control the lives of those who endanger the common weal, and that the injuries inflicted by the useless members, directly and indirectly, amply justify their being placed in this category." These are the premises from which Mr. Oliphant starts to reach his drastic conclusion.

It will be unnecessary to puncture the premises and show their inapplicability to society. The object of this article is not to expose the scientific hollowness of Mr. Oliphant; its object is to point out the interesting fact that the apostles of capitalism are themselves enacting the statutes by which they will be in-dicted, and are themselves establishing the moral standard by which they will be tried. Granting Mr. Oliphant's premises that every society necessarily reserves the right to control the lives of those who endanger the common weal, and that those only are entitled to expronounced the death sentence of very class in whose behalf he

Mr. Oliphant and his class may not think so, we can't blame them, but their opinion cuts very little figure in the case; the unfit class to-day is the cap-italist class, and it is the class that endangers the common weal. A Clara Ward, and now Mrs. Rigo, who, as Princess of Chimay, has polluted the moral atmosphere of the world, and who moral atmosphere of the world, and who was able to do this mischief by means of the wealth produced by American workingmen; a Consuelo Vanderbilt, who now struts over the stage of royalty in England by means of the wealth which she does not produce, but robs the American wage workers of; an Anna Gould, who, with the wealth extorted from workers in America, lives in Ori-Gould, who, with the wealth extorted from workers in America, lives in Oriental splendor in France; a Bradley Martin, who gives a ball of regal splendor with property for which neither she nor her husband did the slightest work; a Horatio Harper, who, together with the other Seeley diners, know not what to do with the piles of wealth they have wrongfully squeezed out of the proletariat, the Sages, Rockefellers, Havemeyers and innumerable such, who live a life of idleness and immorality, putting the example of successful wrong. ting the example of successful wrong, these and the rest of the capitalist class are the class that, utterly unfit to live and injurious to society, society must and will eventually take in hand and render harmless

On the other hand, the class that does all the nation's thinking and sweating, that produces all the nation's wealth, and without which the nation could not and the only one that deserves to enjoy life

We are at the threshold of one of those epochs where events turn upon the settling of that very question— which is the class fit for civilization, which is the class that endangers soclety. At each such epoch, the ruling class promptly decided in its own favor, as Mr. Oliphant now does for the idle, vicious and harmful capitalist class. But history never did, nor never will, be turned aside from its course by this false judgment. It did not when the feudal system of England was cast aside; it did not when the British Parliament was sent by the board in this country; it did not when the besotted nobility of France was thrust aside; it did not when the Copperhead Bourbons in this country were squelched; and it will not in the pending revolution. The extermination of the poor is a job infinitely above the power of the capitalist class. It is equivalent with sending includes the best and that no class has civilization back; and that no class has ever yet been able to accomplish. The badge of poverty is the badge of nobility at the present social cycle, and poverty to-day is the fountain-head from which will flow the torrent that must take so-

will flow the torrent that must take soclety to the next step forward—the
Socialist Commonwealth, by wiping out
the class that produces poverty.

Mr. Oliphant's article is one of the
signs of the times. In the not distant
future it will read along side of the declarations made by the Southern Copperheads upon "the unfitness of the North,"
along side of the Tory d'clarations upon
the "unfitness of the American rebais,"
along side of the declarations of the court
party in France upon the "unfitness of
the 'rabble'," and so on; and it will take
its place among them as an illustration
of the intellectual imbecility of classes
that have been marked Ichabod.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED In 1885 (Presidential).....

In 1892 (Precidential)..... 21,157 In 1896 (Presidential) 36,563

The pulsees are brilliant while the huts are gloom,. Princes dock themselves in rich raiment; they earry tremehant awords; they gorge lves with exquisite viands; they smother themselves in wealth. I call all this the glorification of

Lao-Treu.

AVAILABLE FOR OTHER PURPOSES,

The \$100,000 fan given by Howard Gould to his bride serves an even better purpose than to illustrate the existing contrasts between luxury and misery.

Those who observe the mechanism of Capital superficially, declare off hand that, while it is true that concentration of industry displaces workingmen, yet, they claim, the evil is only temporary. because, to use their own words:

"The discharged men become available for other useful purposes."

Last week we showed the falseness of the theory that the evil of being displaced is any longer temporary, and also its cruelty. To-day we desire to call attention to the nature of those "other and useful purposes" to which those among the workers are forced to turn, who, being displaced by concentration, are lucky enough to get some other

The account of Gould's \$100,000 fan tells how "each stick employed a carver a month; that polishers and bleechers worked arduously at it; and that many other mechanics, who would otherwise have starved, got work thereat."

Such are the "useful purposes" for which labor, rendered superfluous in the production of the necessities of life, becomes available.

With the congestion of wealth in the hands of a few, comes the craving for ostentatious superfiuities that, so far from being useful, are useless and often degrading. Neither art, nor ethics, nor yet science is promoted by \$100,000 fans; and yet this superfluity is among the most innocent. The lackeys, flunkeys, footmen, and long retinue of menials whom snobocracy loves to sport in evidence of its towering wealth, are certainly "other," but can not be termed "useful" purposes for which the displaced workers become available: the concubines, which, like veritable harems, the Capitalist "pillars of morality" love to sport with, are certainly "other," but surely not "useful" purposes for which the displaced working girls became available; the dancers of immoral dances at Seeley Dinners, who delight the hearts of our Capitalist rulers, are assuredly "other" but not "useful" purposes for which displaced working women become available: the sples and body guards with which our Capitalists surround themselves, and nnumerable such occupations, denote the character of the purposes for which human beings, deprived more and more of the opportunity to labor honorably. are forced to stoop for the sake of existence

Once Capitalism has reached its present stage of development, it becomes an unmitigated nuisance to the abatement of which every decent man should devote his full powers.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The "Arbitration Treaty," like a strong fire under a big pot of dirty water, has boiled to the surface all the lightweights whose mission in life is to serve as make-weights for the ruling These light-weight makeweigths are just now hustling to get up mass meetings to urge the "peaceful settlement of international disputes."

When two competing Capitalist concerns, inside of one and the same country, decide upon war or peace between themselves they do not proceed upon any abstract principle of ethics, religion or morality. War, that is to say, a more fierce cut-throat competition, or peace, that is to say, a pooling of their joint interests, is decided on upon the matter of fact principle of dollars and cents. If both can see more money in "peace," they fall in each others' arms and become partners, fellow stock-holders or the like; if both, or either can see more money in "war," the competitive hostilities are resumed with ardor. As with individual Capitalist concerns, so with Capitalist nations,

The Governments of Capitalist nations are essentially Executive Committees of politically successful Capital interests in each. Each is looking out to sell its own goods, and smoke the other or all others out of the world's markets. These Capitalist Governments are nothing but "business" heads. The principles that guide individual business heads, guide also national ones. If a dispute arises-and all their disputes can be boiled down to the level of the disputes that arise between individual competitors-these Governments, whatever their pretences, decide upon war or peace according as war or peace may bring more money.

But Capitalism, united though it is against labor, is still-very much of a house divided against itself. All the Capitalist interests of any one country never are at any one time in control of the political powers, except upon labor questions; on such questions they are all "in it." Gold bugs and silver bugs, protectionists and free traders, prohibitionists and free rumists-all these warring Capitalist interests will ever be found united to administer the riffe diet to the working class. Upon their own specialized interests the Capitalists of any country are split up. Thence it will happen that some times one set and then another is in political power, and the set that happens to be on top politically runs things to suit its own business interests. The effect of this upon the attitude of each of these sets on the question of international peace or war is interesting to the watchful, though it upsets the light-weights.

If, at a given time, the Capitalist interests that happen to be in political power see more dollars and cents in war with their foreign competitors, they invoke "patriotism" to their aid: Brutus and Patrick Henry pale before them: "the flag" becomes their symbol and the gun their weapon. Simultaneously, however, with such outbursts of "patriotism," one will regularly perceive a counter outburst of sanctimoniousness The Capitalist interests, that are not in political power and that can see more dollars and cents in peace, are-seized with a religious and moral spasm, they will hold mass meetings and otherwise pronounce for "humanity." Yet the farce does not end there. By a turn of the industrial wheel, the very Capitalist interests that just before saw more money in peace, may find that their profits now lie on the side of war. Forthwith the two sets change sides; the former "patriots" become saints, the former "saints" turn "patriots." each turn, the light-weight makeweights fill the halls, and do the scurrying, and like the flie on the wheel imwhereas, as a matter of fact, they are being used alternately and played for suckers.

The class-conscious proletariat wants peace, but wants it as intelligent men. It knows peace is an impossibility while Capitalism lasts, and that is the Upas tree at the very root of which it fells its blows with the axe of the Socialist Labor party ballot.

OUR NEW BARONESS.

We take pleasure in introducing to the proletariat of America in general and to those of Detroit, Mich., in particular, the new titled heiress of the country, who will help to illustrate the juiciness of the American worker, the internationality of the leech class, and the oneness of the class of the proletariat -the Baroness von Ketteler. Incldentally she will help to illustrate other points.

The Baroness von Ketteler was down to last February 23, Miss Mathilda Cass Ledyard. She is of Detroit, the identical city from which hails that other American heiress, Clara Ward, now notoriously known as the Prince ess is the daughter of Henry B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad. On the 23d of last month. Mathilda married the German Baron V. August von Ketteler and will retire with him to the Imperial precincts of the German Emporer, where she will find other American heiresses basking in the Imperial Sun, and one of them setting the pace for all the others as courtesan of His Majesty, by the Grace of God Emporer of Germany and King of Prussia.

The American workingmen must be indeed juicy mutton chops. To think of a German Baron traveling all the way over here to acquire by wedlock the privilege to live on the American workers certainly is a compliment to the juiciness of our workers, whatever it may be to their intellect.

On the other hand, the Baron is not a pauper exactly. By marrying him Mathilda gets in return an opportunity to season her American meat with German sweat. Thus the two will patriotically exchange favors-she by letting her taste the life-blood of her American wage slaves, he by letting her smack her lips with the sweat of his German ditto, ditto.

While this precious couple will, in the idleness of their class, prove the soundness of Capitalist economics that idleness is the source of all wealth, or that wealth is the reward of idleness, the European and the American proletariat are offered a fresh opportunity to learn that their exploiters are truly international, that they are divided only in appearance by national boundaries, but are in fact mutual allies and

'pals" in the international game of holding up the working class and rifling its pockets, and that, consequently, the workers of all countries have but one enemy, to wit, the Capitalist class.

We wish the Baroness Mathilda von Ketteler success in helping to teach this lesson, and wish our fellow proletarians progress in the learning of it. .

The following episode in metropolitan life should not be passed over lightly A few days ago the employees of S mon Anderson, the florist in the Hoff-man House, noticed at 5 p. m. a short, thick-set man stop in front of the place.

He gazed for a moment at the magnificent floral display in the window an then shook his head dolefully. Passers hy heard him say: "Extravagance, ex-travagance! A wilful, wanton waste— and what for? To satisfy the whim of some pampered society pet. Some ball, some waste of money, while thousands are starving. Some dance while others

Then he drew a brick from an inside pocket and sent it crashing through the florist's plate-glass window. Then he calmly folded his arms and waited.

Some of the employees rushed at him. What have you done?" demanded one

You have seen," he replied; "now have me arrested.

have me arrested."

There Policeman Schlottman was called and arrested him.

"What did you break the window for?" asked the Magistrate.

"To call attention to my starving condition and the condition of the starving the starving the starving who was a forced to depend on thousands who are forced to depend on newspaper charity," he responded. He was held for trial.

The man's name is John Dolan.

The immigration restriction bill has been vetoed. The various stages of this bill-its birth, growth and death-have afforded pleasure, it is expected profit also to the gentlemen who handled it from its cradle to its grave. Those who spoke for it will now go before the workers claiming they are entitled to workers claiming they are entitled to their support for having wished to pro-tect "American labor from European pauper labor;" those who killed the bill will address themselves to the capitalists with the argument that by their killing the bill they have ensured the re-election of its sponsors; and both sets of frauds will meet and have a good

laugh at the farce.

But the day is at hand when the laughter of these gentry will be broken in upon by the thunderbolt of Social-ism; then they will laugh at the other end of the mouth, and the frolic will be the people's.

Labor Fakir Bettenhausen, of Lynn,

nust be rubbing his shins. After virtually a four weeks' wrang ling, the Central Labor Union of that city, having resolved to hold a mass meeting on the Labor Question on the 13th instant, decided to invite Comrade Daniel De Leon, of New York, as one of the speakers. The C. L. U. realizes that there is an all around breakdown of old lines, and that the Labor movement in It wisely considered that the only way to decide who and what is right is to hear all sides. Besides Mr. Gompers, who represents the old style union idea the C. L. U. made up its mind to hear the cause of Labor from the new standpoint. There is nothing the moral and intellectual bankrupts of "pure and simpledom" fear more than free speech simpledom lear more than free speech and light. Accordingly, they fought with might and main to prevent our comrade from being invited, and Fakir, Betterhausen was the most vehement opponent. He was beaten; and in his

ry withdrew from the C. L. U. This same Betterhausen was at the Detroit Cigarmakers' Convention, and figured among those who schemed the campaign of "lapses" against the old

More than three years ago, when the fakir leaders of the cigarmakers were in convention in Milwaukee, and began to realize that the tide was setting against them, we informed them that the rata were drowning. Mr. Betterhausen aud will henceforth with frequency have occasion to creasing think of that prophecy.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Syracuse, N. Y., "Socialist" joins the large majority of class-conscious papers of the proletariat by pronounbourgeois "Glasgow Plan." It says:

"The so-called Socialism embodied in the 'Glasgow Plan' is nothing but a move on the part of the rapidly disappearing middle class to save themselves Our business man sees that a saving of expense to him can be made if the government or city owned and operated the electric light, telegraph, etc., instead of private individuals. With the Socialist, however, collective ownership is but a means to an end—the abolition of the wage system. If the assumption by the government or municipality of any service performed by private individuals at present is only for the pur-pose of benefiting the middle class, and does not give the laborers employed in that service the full return for their labor, the Socialist is against it. Munilabor, the Socialist is against it. Municipal ownership in Glasgow has enabled that city to make a profit off the work of the laborers and turned the money earned by them into the treasury to lighten the taxes of the property hold-

The following notice appears in the Capitalist "Evening Post"

"The Charity Organization Society appeals for \$100 towards the support of an estimable woman of seventy years. who has been a hard-working self-respecting, and self-supporting woman all her life. Now, through a recent severe accident her working days are over, and the society makes this appeal on her behalf, as she has no relatives to assist her. Any money sent to the society for this purpose at the United Charities building, No. 105 East Twentysecond street, will be promptly and pub-licly acknowledged."

The humor connected with this sad picture of modern daily life is that the Evening Post" tramps along its weary way unconscious of the fact that those few lines give the lie to the whole of its' painfully constructed theory of poverty. Why should "an estimable woman of

seventy years, self-respecting, and selfsupporting all her life," at this her advanced age be in need, unless she was plundered all her life of the bulk of the wealth her industry had, directly or indirectly, produced?

In the Johnston, R. I., "Beacon" there is an article on "Municipal Ownership" by "The Agitator" that brings additional confirmation to the belief that, so far from a majority of the comrades being ready to play cat's paws for the bourgeois or having turned bourgeois themselves, they stand firm upon the party principles and scientific economics. It says:

"The growing cry for municipal ow of public franchises, like the ership growth of trusts and monopolies, is the natural result of the economic evolution that has been going on for the past half While undoubtedly the movment is a sign of the times showing the trend of events to be towards Socialism. earnest Socialists are completely deceived as to its source and true im-

"Great benefits are to be derived from municipal ownership, but the benefits will no more relieve the working class from economic oppression, than do the great benefits derived from the concentration and trustification of industry The interests of the producing class are directly opposed to those of all other classes in society. What will benefit one class in society will not benefit the other.

"The movement for municipal ownership is essentially a middle class movement. It is an attempt on the part of small Capitalist, manufacturer, shopkeeper, and landlord to escape what is to them, the oppressive burden of municipal taxation. The small Capiof municipal taxation. The small Capi-talist who is in direct competition with his targer and more powerful rival finds the annual payment of his municipal tax a hardship and a burden. His capital being small, every cent of his meagre income must be utilized to its fullest extent in order to keep his head above

The lessening or the entire abolition of the direct municipal tax would for a time be a great relief to the struggling small Capitalist. But it would be for a time. The middle class is doomed to destruction. Nothing can save the small Capitalist from being devoured by his larger rival, the Trust. But before the small Capitalist class goes under it will make every effort to retain its foot-Any scheme, no matter of what nature, that will afford the slightest relief will be exploited to its fullest ex-The municipalization of public franchises is one of these schemes. It is one of the straws at which the drowning class is widely clutching. But while it will be of no avail in saving the middle class from destruction, yet at the same time it will be a means of further-ing the onward march of Socialism. Just as the formation of a Trust means a step nearer the goal, so will municipalization of public franchises mean a step nearer Socialism. But it must be distinctly understood that this municipali-zation does not take the public franchise out of the hands of the apitalist class ing. It is still withheld from its rightful owners and beneficiaries.

"Municipal ownership under Capitalist government is distinct from municipal ownership under Socialism, in that under Capitalism it is a profit making scheme for the benefit of a particular class, while under Socialism public franchises would be operated for the use of all, and not for the benefit of a

THE AGITATOR."

CORRECT!

Either Wholly a Socialist or None.

Canden, N. J., Section of the S. L. P., at wlose instance the wise provisions were inserted in the party resolutions barring out Glasgow plans of municipal or intional ownership, makes this declaration in support of THE PEOILE'S attitude:

"It never occurred to us, the pro-poser of the clauses in question, to ex-pect of the S. L. P that it throw difficultie in the way of the nationalization or minicipalization of the means of transprtation, etc. None better we kniw that such a thing would be injuriou to the party. Nevertheless we are firs in the conviction that our party is bould to make clear its democratic position on this question. We are

either ocialists or we are none.
"It ges without saying, that whereever ou party has not yet obtained control, an nationalism is put through by the captalist parties, the capitalist class simply nocks at our platform, and arranges he management of such conranges he management of such con-cerns in uch manner as may please the ruling arty. But the management of such coterns is by no means a Social-ist one; in most cases it is not even State Scialism; but it is essentially State Caltalism. In such concerns the workers in be exploited as much as, if not morthan in private concerns. In-deed, the danger exists that such deed, the danger exists that such measures nay be taken for the express may be taken for the exp cases ou platform will show to the people its our party has nothing to do with suc a caricature of Socialism. It is in ir platform that the funda-mental derence is drawn between Socialist pulc ownership and the frau-dulent sustitute that capitalism con-templates

INTHE NEW TIME.

Written for: Projectariat of all Nations; and to be sung the original Air of "The Harp that ee thro Tara's Halls."—
y byrox errors.

The Flag th hang's on Socialist's walls, In glowin splendors red,
In glowin splendors red,
Now waveslore proudly over palls
Of Competion's dead;
So sleeps theurse of former days,
So War ofold is o'er,
And honest earts that Profit crazed,
Now feel at field no more.

And now to is and lasses bright
The voice Labor swells,
And rolls Truphant thro the night,
'Round hil and wooded dells;
Thus Freedo rules the passing hours,
Her smile will she gives,
And banners if from turret towers
Remind us by she lives.

MCKINLEY IS IN.

Yet Poverty and Hard Times Continue and Must Continue.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.-Before this reaches the readers of THE PEOPLE McKinley will have been inaugurated and the new administration begun. Perhaps a word or two at this time to the workingmen who voted for McKinley will not be out of place.

One of the most frequent arguments advanced by workingmen why they should vote for McKinley and the Republican party was: "We had better times under former Republican administrations than now." They hastily jumped to the conclusion that a return of the Republican party to power meant a return of the "prosperity" enjoyed under former Republican administrations. That a little careful study and reflection ought to convince these poor deluded mortals of their error is obvious.

In the first place they must have closed their eyes to the fact that the concentrations of capital and provements in labor displacing mawhich have taken place, have rendered a return to anything approach ing those former conditions simply impossible. The worker of to-day is com-pelled to compete with a more formidable rival than ever before, in the improved machinery, and no amount of tariff tinkerings can lessen his burdens

Furthermore, industrial enterprises have sprung up in heretofore undeveloped countries, which were formlarge consumers of our products and to-day are not only producing commodities for themselves, which they formerly purchased from us, but are actually sending their goods here to compete with us at home. The result is that, not only are our makets curtailed abroad but they are so at home as well A decreasing market brings with it a decreased demand for labor and a de reased demand for labor means an increasing of the army of unemployed intensifying competition among the workers, and finally a decrease of wages and an increase of poverty, misery and degradation.

In view of these facts, let me ask those who voted for McKinley: imagine that a Republican administra-tion can roll back the wheels of indu-strial and commercial development and thus replace you in the conditions of former times? If you can then you are right in your argument, for in no other way can the miracle be accomplished. If otherwise, what improvement can you possibly hope for, or can you expect from an administration, which positiveignores these vital questions upon which your well being, nay your very existence depends?

Before the next four years have passed, the workers will have learned by sad experience that their expectadoomed to disappointment. hey will also have learned that neither Mckinley nor any other upholder of capitalism can help them, or would they if they could. The only possible way in which the workingmen can be improved in their conditions is by uniting into a class conscious political party which stands for the complete emancipation of the wage earners the slavery in which they find themselves, for the establishment of a operative commonwealth in which the worker will receive the full benefit of his labor, and the means of self-employ-ment will be denied to no one

Such a party is the Socialist Labor

MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

Work of Militant Socialists-Interest of the Public.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 25 .- On February, 21st, Branch II, of Section Minneapolis, S. L. P., held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting at Dania Hall. The pit and the gallery were filled, there being eight hundred people in the hail. Comrade Thomas H. Lucas spoke on "Charity." He pointed out how charity was used as a mantle to cover up a multitude of crimes. It was, as Lafargue says, "robbing wholesale and giving back retail." The speaker exposed a host of local "philanthro-pists" who, he declared, gave five-cent loaves to the poor because that was cheaper than burying the victims of capitalism. Socialism alone could afford relief to the workingmen and settle finally the labor question. The ci which followed the lecture were

couraging to class-conscious Socialists.
Comrade Daniel De Lury continued the discussion and showed the folly of patch-work reforms. At the close of the meeting seven new members joined Branch II.

At the same time, in another part of the city, a rousing meeting was held by Branch IV, at G. A. R. Hall. Comrade Arthur Gierstein delivered an able ad-dress on "The Development of Machine Production." The discussion was con Production." The discussion was continued by comrades Wm. N. Feltus, A. H. Lee, Herbert T. Shaw, Dr. A. Hirschfield and G. B. Leonard. A single-taxer attempted to demoljsh the Socialists, but he was so completely squelched that, exasperated, he could simply exclaim that he didn't believe Socialism could help the workings. could help the workingman. He was quickly informed that "belief or unbeilef might send a man to heaven or hell. but did not cut much figure in econo-mics." Branch IV has gained twenty-

one new members since New Years.

Next Sunday two large meetings will be held by Branches I and III. Our comrades are pushing THe PEOPLE, for every comrade who reads this paper becomes a class-conscious, uncomproimes a class-conmising, militant Socialist.

ORGANIZER.

Daily People Minor Fund. Previously acknowledged \$1,543 40

Feb. 24-Nathan S. Reichen thal, Washington, D. C..... eh. 25—Section Lawrence (Jewish) donation..... Feb. 26-J. Suffrin....

Total HENRY KUHN, Fin. Seey.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe,



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN

Brother Jonathan-I am a Socialist. Uncle Sam (mockingly)-But-

B. J.-Yes, "But"-But I am an American Socialist; none of your imported Socialists. I am a Socialist who before in the domestic article. I am a Aperican Socialist, I am, and believe in American Socialism.

U. S .- That's very fine. Now give me some idea of how that article looks. B. J.-Populism is American Social

U. S .- Then what Populism says is American Socialism?

B. J.-Never mind what people SAY: a good many things may be SAID by Populists; they are to be judged by what they Do.

U. S.-That suits me. Populism is in power in Kansas; it has the Executive and both branches of the Legislature and a majority of the Supreme Court in the State. There it surely has a chance to show what it is-

B. J.—Yes, U. S.—And what it does there is American Socialism?

B. J.—Exactly. U. S.—Kansas -Kansas Populism made it penal offence for the State Printer to introduce the type setting machine. In other words it fights the machine. Is that your American Socialism?

B: J.—lsn't that Socialism? Don't Socialists fight the machine? U. S .- No; that is not Socialism; it

is middle class peanut politics. Socialism does not fight the machine. B. J.-Why, you are mistaken. U. S.-I am not. Socialism loves the machine; the more machinery and the more perfect the machine, all the better

is man able to produce wealth and all the less toll is needed to have all that man wants. B. J.-If that's so, what are you &

cialists kicking about? You ought to be the happiest men out. We are hav-ing a flood of machinery. According to you, if that is Socialism, everybody ought to be now wealthy with but a few hours work. I knew that jour imported Socialism was no good Despite all the machinery our prople are sunering I beneve in American Sola-ism. Every genuine American, whose ancestors like mine came over on the Plymouth Rock and took possession e the Indian village of May Flower wil repudiate your un-American Socialism American Socialism fights the machine. The machine is the cause of poverty.

U. S .- And you have proved two First, that, like all blusterers who

parade their nativity, you are an ignor-amus on the history of the country-

B. J.—What! U. S.—Yes; a howling ignoramus You got it all mixed upon on the Pi-grim Rock and May Flower affair.

Second, that you have no knowledge whatever of economics. B. J.—And me a Plymouth Rock man!
U. S.—The trouble is not with the machine, it is with the way it is owned. Destroy the machine and you put us all back a hundred years, back to the time when, with the best of will, sufficient wealth was not producible to is-sure an abundance to all. The exist-

ence of the machine makes abundance for all POSSIBLE. The reason that abundance for all is not a FACT is that the machine is owned by a private class who allow its use only for private profit. It is for that reason that, despite the machine, people who work or would want to work go hungry and cold, while people who don't work and don't want

to work enjoy luxury.

B. J.—And what do you propose?
U. S.—Before that problem, presen by the machine, the people divide into

three classes:
One class, which owns the machine. wants to keep it for itself, and in that way continue to live without work. while the masses famish. That class is

the Capitalist class.

An other class, which owns some little machinery, but not as good as the Capitalist class, and therefore can't compete with the capitalists, wants to smash the machinery of the Capitalist class. In other words, it is itself a Capitalist class at heart; it wants to skin the poor fellow who has no capital who traver but fellow who has no capital whatever, but it don't want to be crushed by the upper fellow; it wants to preserve that feature of the machine which is the cause of the machine which is the cause of popular poverty, to wit, private ownership, but it wants to fight machiners; it therefore wants to set civilization back. That class is the middle class.

and what it wants is POPULISM. The third class, which is the over-whelming one in numbers and does really all the work of the country, owns really all the work of the country, was no machinery whatever; for that reason it is kept in poverty, plucked by the other two. That class is the working class. It has every interest in the introduction and improvement of machinery because that makes an abundance posible, and possible also a reduction of toil; but in order that the abundance, which the machine makes possible shall which the machine makes possible, shall fall to the toilers and not to the loafers. the working class want to own the ma-chine, and what it is after is, not the destruction of the machine, but its pub-lic ownership—that is SOCIALISE. ownership-that is SOCIALISI

B. J .- I declare! U.S.—When you call Populism "American Socialism" it is just as if you called COWBOYISM "American Freedom." Other countries also west dom." Other countries also wenthrough the cowboy period; in America the country being younger, that period came later, but there was nothing American about it any more than measured. are peculiar to your children, most children get them. So your Populism: it is nothing but the death rattle of the middle class in America.

SECOND BOUT.

A Socialist Knocks out E. M. Grout

The large hall of the Brooklyn Philcophical Society was crowded to overflowing last Sunday to hear E. M. Grout speak on "Municipal Ownership." The Socialists of Brooklyn turned out in large numbers to hear the apostle of the Brooklyn ring Democracy preach the for him new doctrine of municipal ownership. His speech was a long drawn out one, showing mainly that the people would probably have a 3 cent fare under public ownership. That there would be no strikes, that gas would be cheaper, that they ordered things much better in those cities of Europe where public ownership prevailed. These, with some others men-tioned later on, were the main points of his speech. He was generously applauded by the bourgoisle present, and sat down with a happy smile on his face, looking as if the nomination for Mayor of the Greater New York was already his.

Time was, and not so long ago either Time was, and not so long ago either, when politicians and reformers of all sorts, shapes and sizes, could come before the Brooklyn people and sell them gold bricks. 'Everything went' from Populism to latterday saintism. But things have changed. The educated class-conscious proletariat now samples and disperts the goods, before any disperts the goods, before analyses and dissects the goods before buying; and woe betide the seller if they are not genuine. Such must have been Mr. Grout's thoughts when he saw a young Socialist mount the platform at the conclusion of his address and pour hot shot into him in a manner that was contrary to all established customs.

The following is the Socialist's speech. It was rapturously applauded, not alone by the Socialists but by that ever increasing band of people who are combuying; and woe betide the seller if they

creasing band of people who are commencing to see the cat:
Mr. Chairman, Mr. Grout, Ladies and

Gentlemen-In the short time allowed to me I cannot do more than take up a fev of the points raised by Mr. Grout Those few points raised by Mr. Grout.
Those few points I will elaborate on sufficiently to show you the cui bono for, What good will it do? of Mr. Grout's proposition. His position Grout's proposition. His position, briefly stated, is as follows: - First—That the street railroads, etc.

have been secured in the main through

bribery.
Second—That they are "natural mon-

Third-That the remedy for natural monopolies, i. e., monopolies that in their nature do not admit of compe-tition, is that they should be owned by

the people collectively.

His first point, that the Brooklyn franchises have been secured through fraudulent means is true. But, why for Mr. Grout stop there? What about the New York Central Railroad fran-chises? What about the Eric Railroad franchise? What about the franchises of every railroad without exception in the United States? The same remark applies to the franchizes for gas and electricity—all secured through fraud describery. The trail of the Aubbyist extends from New York to 'Frisco—one great, grand steal. If we are to nationalize those monopolies whose franchises have been secured through fraud, then we will have dug a very large portion of the grave of the capteries. Italist class.

second point-"That the rail-The second point—"Inst the ran-roads, 'etc., are natural monopolies."
This, with the third point, that "the remedy for natural monopolies is pub-lic ownership," I will answer together. When in the evolution of trade a num-ber of businesses are consolidated into one, when, in short, we have a trust, one, when, in short, we have a trust there we have a natural monopoly. The development of the trust is as natural as the growth of a tree. All scientific political economists agree on this; ergo—The Sugar Trust is a natural monopolitical economists. oly; the Western Union is a natura monopoly; the Standard Oil Company is a natural monopoly; so with the Coa Trust, Rubber, Cracker, Salt, etc., etc. All are natural monopolies.

Now you see the position Mr. Grout has placed himself in if he follows out to its logical conclusion his own statement that "the remedy for natural mon-opolies, i. e., monopolies that in their mature do not admit of competition. should be owned collectively by the people. That there is no escape from this conclusion will be admitted by every man present, I believe. (Tre-mendous applause).

So much for the points raised by Mr.

Before I conclude I desire to repeat a question I asked Mr. Grout on a former

A question that goes to the very roo of the matter, and, sir, a question that will be hurled at you and your class by the Socialist speakers at hundreds of meetings in the ensuing campaign. Because of the speakers at hundreds of the delay of the socialist speakers at hundreds of the socialist speakers at hundreds of the social speakers. fore doing so, I wish to lay down one or two premises on which to base my ques-tion. They are as follows: The electric light, apart from its public function of lighting the streets, is the light of the rich, as it is only in the parlors of Columbia Heights, the Park Slope and the millionaire residence districts that we and it. Gas is the light of the middle and fairly well to do. It is in flats reating from \$18 to \$50 a month that

rery poor. The longshoreman, the porter, the helper, the washwoman, the struggling widow. Now, my question is Are you in favor of the public ownership of the most damnable monopoly of m all-The Standard Oil Company? I desire to anticipate Mr. Grout's re

ply, viz.: "That this is purely a local question, and that the Standard Oil mpany is a national institution:

is it not a fact, sir, that W. C. Whitbey has been working for the past three past to monopolize the traction inter-

re not the Standard Oil and the Gas states working now for the same

efore is it not reasonable to as me that inasmuch as you say it wil ut five years before you can get project in working order, that local monopolies will have be national monopolies? Therefore whole scheme goes by the board.

or those reasons, ladies and seen, I claim that Mr. Grout's is impracticable, therefore use-that the party Mr. Grout is speak-is controlled by the franchises class. That the moral of it

all is that it is only by the revolutionary ballot of the Socialist Labor party, wielded by the class-conscious prole-tariat, that a downfall of the monopwielded by the control wielded by the control of the monopolistic class can be achieved. That ballot that will lead the people along the road of legislation to the gates of civilization—to the Co-operative Commonwealth. (Loud applause, while Mr. Grout sbifts about uneasily in his shair.)

T. A. H.

OPEN LETTERS.

Addressed to the United States "Pa-

triots."-No. 3. To the Doctor.

Dear Mr. Doctor-Your occupation is one which gives you unbounded scope for the exercise of true patriotism. The earth on which we live is so overrun with human suffering and disease that true doctors and radical remedies are the greatest needs of our time. The primary causes of about nine-tenths of all the suffering on earth are the unnatural conditions and occupations and the physically and mentally disturbed state into which men, women and children have to scramble and crowd themselves in order to earn, beg or steal enough to supply their bodily wants under the present capitalistic system of production and distribution.

The whole of what we call civilized society is suffering from a very acute attack of social jim-jams, brought on by the unrestricted individualistic scuffle for the possession of wealth; and we need a big dose of very strong social

need a big dose of very strong social alterative immediately.

Our present social system is called "individualism" as a respectable bluff for the cat and dog scramble for wealth that it has led us into. But individualism likes company, hence it separates itself out into classes of persons living under somewhat similar circumstances Now, my dear doctor, the most striking characteristic of this social disorder is that, no matter which class you may belong to, when you come in contact with the class above or below you, there is a very severe class-conscious chill all along your spinal column. This reacts on your nervous centers, and sets in motion certain latent psychical qualities, such as jealousy, envy, suspicion and hate. These emotions have a very striking effect on men's visible actions towards one another. They are, in fact, the protoplasm from which spring op-pression, fraud, lying, deceit, legal squabbles, war, slaughter and Anarchy

But we are glad to say that the case has been thoroughly diagnosed by Mr. Karl Marx, and many other honest thinkers, and the remedy is known. The old party politicians, with their clap-trap social palliatives, such as high-tariff, low-tariff, and no tariff at all. Gold-bug, silver-bug, and double-bug and all, are getting to the end of their rope, and we are going to have a real radical medicine that will thoroughly cleanse our social system and reorganize it on scientific principles.

The new medicine, doctor, is Social-

ism. If you are a true patriot, and really desire to see the fundamental causes of disease and suffering removed from our social system, begin at once to apply it. Of course you, being a doctor, are aware that we are simply gregarious vertebrate mammals, evolved from some advanced family of troglodytes and that the standard of our intelli gence depends upon the size, shape and number and depth of creases in our cerebra. Socialism is an advanced remedy, and society must be educated up to taking it. Each cerebrum must be developed in the right direction. Up to the present time most of them have been developed lop-sidedly, and in the direction of extreme greed, selfishness and injustice to others. It will take an awful lot of tugging, pulling, persuasion and explanation to get some of these cerebra into the right shape and size to see that Socialism simply means the end of animalism, and the beginning of scientific systems methods of social organization. the point, in the process of evolution, from where humanity, in its true sense, will begin to evolve on rational principles.

Just at present the most important thing for us to do is to engage in a ceaseless campaign of education among the oppressed and exploited toiling masses. Show them that they have within their reach the power to raise themselves to a higher level of existence by simply touching the button in the right place on election day and dis-placing the quack politicians with their irritating nostrums and delusive palliaives; and putting in their places who understand the nature of the malady, and will have the pluck to apply the remedy.

So now, dear doctor, I will not say any more at present, as I would much rather have you remember a little that is truth than to read a whole volume that is twaddle, and only wish you to remember that

The remedy for every ill That mortal ever knew. Is, work for all collectively. PHILIP JACKSON.
Rochester, N. Y.

Books that Ought to Be Read.

The following books can be obtained by mailing price and one-tenth of price for postage, to the New York Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York City. Send for full catalogue. The Condition of the Working Class in England, 1844."-By

economy from the most advanced and scientific standpoint, Bound. Paper Co-operative Commonwealth."— An Exposition of Socialism, by

William Dean Howells, Cloth... Merrie England." — By Robert 25

ers

BROTHERHOOD SOCIALISM.

Danger of Sentiment, Unaided by Posi-tive Knowledge, Pointed Out.

One of the most insidious fallacies that have to be combatted by Social-Democrats is a species of religious Socialism that emanates from the old Christian ideal of the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God, which is held by a certain section anxious to identify itself with the Socialist movement.

This belief abrogates physical force ideas, scorns economics, condemns representation, and places its faith for the redemption of mankind upon the improvement of the individual and heredity. This doctrine in another shape has been preached 1800 years, and has utterly and most miserably failed, Every stoic was a stoic, but in Christendom, where is the Christian? When wa observe the passions that rage amongst the majority of Christians, their extreme pride, their mutual hatred of one treme pride, their mutual hatred of one another, their soydid love of gain and self-interest, it is palpably evident the golden rule, "Do to others," etc., is, under a capitalist regime, a hopeless absurdity. I will not say that under changed conditions of society such a practice is impossible, but as a means to change present conditions such a to change present conditions such a pious belief is ridiculous, and a cul-de-sac. It is of little avail to preach love and charity and trust to such sympathies becoming innate by heredity, if the society in which individuals are born is admittedly a ceaseless strife of competitive warfare. Peace and good-will is sung, and the natives of Africa are plundered of all they have and ruth-lessly slaughtered if they object. Chil-dren who are taught kindness and humanity play with toy guns, and their education and amusements are bit a reflex of the competitive community in which they live. They are taught to admire the successful business man, the millionaire, and smart strokes of business, and that the sole criterion of virtue is success. Everywhere are gain, selfishness, before ethics and morally, and it is a matter of comment that the most dastardly instances of "commercialism" are committed by men of professedly high moral character. The worst sweater and tyrant is generally found to be the most devout churchman This being so, the attempt to reform society by imparting moral tenets to the individual is like baling water out of a butt into which an equal quantity of water is flowing. As fast as an advantage is gained on one side it is promptly lost on the other. A man may be full of altruistic notions, but if he is to avoid sinking he must quickly abandon his altruism and become just as grasping and hard as the average capitalist Propagating altruism may not possibly do harm, but it is energy expended uselessly that could well be utilized in other and more profitable directions. An economic Socialist is not necessarily opposed to brotherhood ideas, in fact h is most often animated by high altra-ism. But he also recognises the futility of vague, indefinite longings, or the casual influence of scenic and atmos-pheric conditions, and endeavors to understand the basis of modern conditions of life, analyses carefully the metho.'s and effects of capitalist praduction, in order that he may be better equipped in his attacks on and criticisms of commercialism. Appealing to the sentimental sympathies of men will most likely rouse them to a degree of ferror and enthusiasm. The sand in

the desert will take in heat rapidly; evening comes, and the heat that has been so quickly acquired, with equal rapidity departs, and intense cold results. So with sentimental Socialism. The enthusiasm so rapidly aroused, unless supported by a stern and deficient The enthusiasm so rapidly aroused, unless supported by a stern and definite materialism, will evaperate, and although not apparently so effective, the preaching of economic truths and consequent exposure of economic fallacies, proves in the end the wisest policy. The dogged efforts of a few conscious and enlightened economic Socialists are very much to be preferred to the work, however earnest of a number of however earnest, of a number of brotherly sympathetic Socialists. Thus it is clear that the cry anent sectarian jealousy is without foundation, and it is evident that there is but little in common between economic Socialists and brotherly idealists, a radical difference of basic principles being involved, and while joint action between conscious extremely desirable, any approach to unity between economic Socialists and

LETTER BOX.

sentimentalists pure and simple would

in all probability be attended with end-

this would prove a worse evil than being denounced as sectralan bigots for

combating altruistic ideas unsupported by stern materialism, as we are at present.—London "Justice." A. K.

less internal bickerings and strife,

Offhand Answers to Inquirers. Jewish Section, Haverhill, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is owned and controlled by the S. L. P.; it is not owned and controlled by any other organization. exact form of ownership of THE DAILY PEOPLE is not yet settled. The legal difficulties of the question arise from the fact that a daily Socialist paper, over which every party member has a lega right, would be exposed to capture at any moment by the capitalist govern-Every such member being a partner, any one of them could go to Court and demand the appointment of a receiver. The Capitalist parties would not find it difficult to get someone of their secret heelers into the party somewhere or another, and he could pretend a grievance whenever it suited his masters; the Court that he would pick out would be only too ready to grant his request, nor would he want funds to carry on and protract his suit. In the very midst of a campaign our daily could be thus put into the enemy's hands—to say nothing of the ruinous expense to the party of such litigation. And the more powerful our daily would be, all the greater would be the danger of such a trick being played upon us. The question needs mature deliberation and calm judgment.

D. D. L. Minneapolis, Minn.—A good idea. Send them on. Local happenings that have a bearing on the movement are valuable.

C. L., Altoona, Pa.-We have no knowledge of the matter.

THE HEAVY LOSS

The present per capita of the United

To Society from the Existence and Continuance of Capitalism.

States, as represented by the prices of goods upon the final market, is at least \$400. Peabody, the Boston architect, in his work entitled "Architecture Under Nationalism," has demonstrated from the most careful calculations that the waste of human effort in our competitive industrial system is fully 90 per cent., and that the elimination of competitive waste and the concentration and organization of industry, effected by the substitution of co-operation for competition, would multiply productively twentyfold. What does this mean? It means a per capita income of twenty times \$400, or \$8,000 a year. It means a gross national income greater than the present property value of the globe. It means the equivalent of \$40,000 for every man and woman engaged in productive labor. To the farm laborer, miner and factory worker it means A DOLLAR OR MORE FOR EVERY CENT RECEIVED TO-DAY. In place of dingy tenements, palace hotels will rise-palace ho.cla more splendid than the Waldorf, which numbers royalty among its guests. Chaotic cities o brick and wood will give place to the most harmonious creations of inspired engineers and artists, and reproduce in the enduring marbles of Colorado all the glories of that transient wonder—

the White City by the Lake.
With the establishment of Socialism not one individual in one or two thousand will suffer from loss of income These isolated and exceptional individuals whose present income exceeds \$40, 000, are filled with terror at the advance of Socialism. In the destruction of your private monopolies and vested interests they would fain see the extinc-tion of civilization itself, and they affect to believe that the wildest Anarchy will accompany the triumph of the NE PLUS ULTRA philosophy of order. Yet, paradoxical as it may appear, these few people can well afford to drop \$10,-000,000 a year for the seemingly paltry \$40,000 of the Co-operative Common

The intellectual inefficiency of the ompetitive system is almost incalcu-ble. Thanks to inventive genius, more wealth has been produced in the present century than in all the previous history of the human race, and for every inerease of individual productivity in-ventive genius is mainly responsible. And yet for every valuable idea that has seen the light of day a hundred or more have died in obscurity. Somalism would stimulate invention to a degree that

imagination can hardly follow.

In the competitive system there are three factors which work for the supression of ideas, and consequent retardation of progress.

1. The necessity of uncongenial toil for a bare existence.
 2. Lack of means for conducting ex-

periments. 3. Lack of individual energy from the fact that combinations of maximum imaginative and reasoning power, with maxima of volition, are quite as rare, in proportion, as double births.

In the Co-operative Commonwealth It these factors of retardation are

bound to vanish.

1. Economic independence being guaranteed, the inventor will find him-self released from that excessive manaul labor for an existence that to-day forces him to uncongenial labor. 2. Experimental materials would

certainly be furnished by the people, if not without limit, at least in proportion to the benefit conferred.

3. The inventor will be disposed to impart ideas to others, less capable perhaps of reflectiveness, but more capable of action, since the prospect of enrich-ing selfish capitalists with the fruits of his genius will have been forever re-

It has been estimated that while no more than one-three thousandth of the population of the United States is rep-resented in the inventions recorded in the patent office, one man in every three is a born inventor. If the intellectual labor of one-three thousandth of the population has doubled individual productivity in the last twenty years, then at the same rate the intellectual labor of one-tenth of the population, secured by Socialism, should multiply individual productivity FIFTEEN TIMES IN A SINGLE YEAR. The time will come when the State will be compelled to re-duce the hours of manual labor to such an extent that, even if it be not per-formed by the children, as among the Avrila of Bulwer's "Coming Race," no citizen will need work for more than one year in his lifetime, and will find himself free to devote his existence to

science and the arts.

If those who have prospered under competition are more than ordinarily fortunate in their investments and speculations, they may hope to see their \$10,000,000 income swell to \$11,000,000 in one year, and to upward of \$12,000, 000 in two years, but the despised \$40. 000 of the Socialist would grow to \$200. 000,000 IN ONE YEAR AND TO \$6,000. 000,000,000 IN TWO YEARS from the completion of industrial integration and organization. Yet I have made no account of the fact that Socialism would increase the experimental capital of the individual inventor from 49 TO 800 FOLD OR MORE.

Some are astonished at what science has accomplished in one hundred years of competition. In five or ten years of national or international co-operation science will accomplish infinitely more than it could accomplish in thousands of years of competition. What for the realization of possibilities already in-dicated? What for developments of the Röntgen ray? What for developments of psychical photography? The practi-cal thought reader is quite as near as the practical phonograph in 1877. What or developments of power?

Crookes has told us that the forces of

the ether are incomparably greater than any subjected to man, and we have heard Tyndall remark that with the production of harmonic vibrations more rapid than light, possibly enough energy might be developed to divert the planets from their courses. Those who look to the steam engine and water wheel, do they know that in the smallest portion of space infinite forces lie dor-mant? What for developments of biological science? The search of medi-aval alchemists for the secret of eternal youth has been reinaugurated by the more enlightened investigators of the present age, and, to use the words of the novelist, F. Marion Chawford: "It would be rash to assert that bodily death may not some day, and under certain con ditions, be altogether escaped. It is nonsense to pretend that human life may not possibly and before long be enormously prolonged and that some shorter cut to longevity temperance and sanitation. No No man can say that it will, but no man of ave age intelligence can now deny that it

In the competitive system true wealth as represented by happiness, is rarely or never commensurate with the possession of goods and chattels; while the contrary, in the Co-operative Com-monwealth, increase of income will have, as its correlative, a proportionate increase in the amount of pleasure en-joyed. This, in the light of the modern philosophy of ethics, is tantamount to saying that Socialism stands for a higher morality than any which has heretofore prevailed. It signifies nothing that the moral obliquity of industrial competition is

sanctified by the laws of our nation and the customs of our ancestors. The fruits of competitive success needs must be the legalized thefis of interest, rent and profit. We are robbers of our preth-ren and worse. Doubtless it fills some with horror to learn that thousands of their fellow beings are cut off by in-dividual assassination every year; but they seem not to be aware that they themselves participate in the destruc-tion of millions. According to the world's greatest statistician, Dr. Engels the great majority of all deaths are social. According to the world's greatest geographical writer. Elisee Reclus ten millions die yearly in civilized lands alone who might have survived in a proper social system. Those who know this, and knowing, are satisfied with the "things that be" are more than guilty of manslaughter—they ARE ACCES-SORY TO MUDDER SORY TO MURDER. HERBERT M. MERRILL.

Plymouth, N. II.

12th ANNUAL REPORT.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of U. S. of A.

This admirable organization presents a report for 1896 that has more than passing interest. In these days when many a trade

union is losing its trade union character and is becoming an insurance society. the "Workingman's Sick and Death Benefit Fund' points to an important moral. Trade organizations of workmen are based, whether the union mer know it or not, upon the class struggle between Capital and Labor. When such organizations take up the insurance feature, they begin to give up the class struggie principle. The result is that they become useless in both. The insurance feature laterferes with the necessary aggressive feature of the class struggie; and the struggies are struggies and the struggies are struggies and the struggies are struggies. ture of the class struggle weakens the benefit that can be derived from the insurance feature. As each feature injures the other, the union suffers and goes down. The bankruptcy of unions that are saddled with the insurance feature is notorious: unable to give pro-tection both against capitalist encroachment and accidents, their members dwindle away, and what is more such organizations lose caste and virtually become a prop to capitalism. The in surance and the labor feature do not go together. The history of the "Workmen's Sick

and Death Benefit Fund," its progress and its straight and proletarian char-

acter illustrate all this.

The "Fund" is exclusively beneficial.
Since 1885 it grew from 116 to 13.262 members in 1896, of which nearly 3,000 members were gained during that year: and during its existence it has paid out \$100,741,55 in death benefits, and \$408,597.07 in sick benefits.

How well this organization under-

stands its mission and the fact that pal-liatives can do good only in propor-tion as they are known to be palliatives and in proportion as the main cause of suffering is held in mind, and its abolition is aimed at, will appear from the following remarks:

When we give our close attention to the sick benefit statistics we flud, thanks to our system of society, which is based on exploitation of mankind by mankind, that again the expenditures for such sicknesses, which we properly call "Proletarian diseases," have greatly increased. Herewith comes into consi deration: Injuries, diseases of the Re spiratory Organs, Burns, Lead Colic and the effects of Over Work for which \$42,121.25 were expended, or 43 per cent. of the whole sum paid for sick benefits, where in former years but 4114 per cent. was used for this purpose. "But the deaths which are caused by

the miserable social conditions of the present time seem to increase in a shocking manner, for of the 110 deceased members twenty-five were sacrificed through consumption and twenty three more through violent death which eleven committed suicide, mak-ing exactly one-tenth of the total deaths. Our present age is frequently called the age of steam or electricity but in the face of such figures we may as well say: It is the age of suicide

"Members, Fellow-workers! You can change these conditions if you are wil-You need only organize politicaly as well as economically and let your motto be: 'We will elect only working-men who have acknowledged their class condition, as representatives in the law making bodies, the executive offices of the government, or as judges;' so as to secure and enforce better laws for the protection of life and limb of the workers, and to prepare and fight for the Emancipation of Labor from the claws of Capitalism. The Executive: Henry Stahl, Financial Secretary, 25 &27 Third Ave., Room 53, N. Y. City.

For an Italian Paper. All Comrades and sympathizers who

realize the importance of upholding a Socialist paper in the Italian language socialist paper in the Italian language in this country are requested to send contributions and subscriptions to Com-rade C. F. Garzone, 14 Varick place, New York City. Send at least a nickel. "Il Proletario" needs assistance. To discontinue its valuable work would be a serious setback to the movement among the Italian wage earners.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

National Executive Regular meeting held March 2, 1897; Comrade Malkiel in the chair; absent,

The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.
Financial report for weeks Nov. 21, 1896, to Feb. 20, 1897, inclusive:

INCOME.
 Nov. 21. 1896
 \$180 25

 Nov. 28. 1896
 123 00

 Dec. 5. 1896
 85 59

 Dec. 12. 1896
 41 91

 Dec. 19. 1896
 41 91
 2, 1897 9, 1897 16, 1897 Jan. Jan 16 1897 Feb. 20, 1897..... 116 85

Nov. 21, 1896..... Nov. 28, 1896...... Dec. 5, 1896..... 26 21 Dec. 12, 1896. 1896..... Dec. 26, 1896..... Jan. 2, 1897. Jan. 9, 1897. 82 88 31 19 Jan. 16, 1897..... Jan. 23, 1897. Jan. 30, 1897. 99 65 Feb. 6, 1897. 107 22 Feb. 13, 1897.

First meeting of the new National Executive Committee held March 2, 1897; present, Comrades Scubert, Moore, Matchett, Stahl, Malkiel and

Copp; absent, Furman, excused. Comrade Malkiel in the chair; Comrade Copp elected recording secretary; Comrade Stahl, treasurer. Secretary authorized to instruct DAILY PEOPLE Committee to forward

full report as to finances, plans, etc., to this committee. Resolved that headquarters at 184 William street be maintained at the present rent, and that the meetings of this committee be held there.

Comrades Vogt, Sanial, Matchett, Maguire and De Leon appointed as the Municipal Committee of the S. L. P., as authorized by the National Convention of 1896, for the elaboration of a general programme of municipal reforms Herman Ackermana reported expelled by Section Batavia; and John Dunion by Section Toronto, Canada.

Charter granted new Section at New-buryport, Mass. CHAS. B. COPP, Rec. Seey.

To Massachusetts Sections S. L. P.: The following is the vote on proposi-tions submitted by the Boston Am. Sec. Vote on proposition for employing some member for one year's contin-nous service, Yes, 82 votes; No. 144

Votes.
Vote to make such member employed secretary of S. C. C. Sec, marked (B). Yes, 35 votes; No, 103 vo ea.
Worcester amendment to strike out section marked (B). Yes, 80 votes; No,

Amendment to lay over to next State Convention. Yes, 160 votes; No, 69

Amendment of Lynn Section: or any future convention. Yes, 62 votes; No. S. E. PUTNEY, Secretary

WORCESTER, Feb. 23.—Worcester Section has formed a Karl Marx class. with thirteen scholars, C. E. Willey, secretary.

T OF MASSACHUSETTS S. C. MCNTH OF JANUARY, 1897. REPORT OF MASSACHUSETTS Jan. 4-Springfield German Section, 50 due stamps.......
Jan. 4—Campaign buttons.....
Jan. 4—Boston City Committee, 100 due stamps tion, 15 due stamps . -Somerville Amer. Sec-1 70 tion, special tax.: Jan. 11-Clinton German Sec-tion, 50 due stamps..... Jan. 13—Profits on ball........ Jan. 13—Boston Rox. German 5 co 3 00 5 00 tion, 50 due stamps.....

Jan. 20-Norwood Amer. Section, 2 00 1 40 Jan. 30—Lawrence Amer. Sec-30 due stamps ... 1 75 10 00 special tax......an, 30-Westfield Amer, Sec-1 20 5 00 tax

.\$128 33 EXPENDITURES. Jan. 4-Balance due to James Maguire

Jan. 4—M. M. Avery, on account

Jan. 4—Gordie & Kaitz, printer, on account

Jan. 4—600 due stamps of National Ex. Com.

Jan. 4—Postage and money

Jan. 4—Postage and orders.

Jan. 4—J. Stevens, on account for loan.

Jan. 4—W. J. Wescott, type-10 00 writing......

New Jersey.

NEWARK, March 2—It is requested that all members of the Socialist Labor party bear in mind that we hold our monthly Section meeting this coming Sunday, 7th 4nst., at 3 p. m., when all members are expected to be present to attend to the regular business of the Section, and consider and decide on the following special questions of interest:

First—To make preparations for the spring election.

Second—To make preparations for the out of door agitation.

Third—To consider and adopt some plan to unite the whole movement in Essex County in a compact and aggressive force for a public propaganda of "international Socialism."

Comrades, begin early and make your efforts, for a strong and concerted action tell more than ever.

F. W. WILSON, Organizer.

To the Sections, Assembly Districts, Wards and Branches of the S. L. P. of Greater New York.

The Greater New York Convention The Greater New York Convention, adopted the following plan of organization for the party in the territory of Greater New York. The propositions constituting this plan, together with certain resolutions proposed, but not adopted, are herewith submitted to a general vote of the membership represented in

the convention.

The Sections, Assembly Districts. The Sections. Assembly Districts, Wards and Branches are required to have the vote taken at the earliest possible date and report the same to Hugo Vogt, Secretary of the Committee on Organization, 184 William street, New York City, before the 20th of March, 1897, when the Greater New York Convention will meet again at the New York Labor Lyceum, for the purpose of receiving the result of the vote. In receiving the result of the vote. In taking the vote, the number of votes cast for and against each proposition should be counted, and the vote should The Committee on Organization of the

Greater New York Convention, S. L. P. HUGO VOOT, Seey., 184 William St., New York City.

Propositions to be Voted on.

I.—That all Sections now existing in
the territory of Greater New York surrender their charters and be consolidated into one Greater New York Sec-

tion working under one charter.

H.—That the dues payable by each member to Section Greater New York

memoer to section dreater New Tolk be 5 cents per month.

III.—That general Section meetings of Section Greater New York are not feasible, and that there remains, therefore, no way for the exchange of views between the members of Section Greater New York, but he a large delegated New York but by a large delegated

body.

IV.—That such delegated body (General Committee) consist of one delegate from each party organization, subject to the jurisdiction of Section Greater New York, and one additional delegate for every 200 votes or majority fraction thereof cast for the head of the S. L. P. ticket in each political subdivision of Greater New York, all the party mem-bers residing in each subdivision meeting jointly for the purpose of electing the representative or representatives of such political subdivision. The following shall be the political subdivisions of Section Greater New York: Assembly Districts in New York County, Wards in Kings County and Long Island City, Townships in Richmond County and Queens County (Long Island City ex-

The executive functions shall be vested in an executive committee of cleven members, including the organizer, the recording secretary, the finan-cial secretary and the treasurer, who shall be elected by the General Committee; each county to be represented by at least one member in said committee.

VI.-The organizer shall also fill the position of corresponding secretary; he shall receive a salary of \$12 a week. VII.—A general vote shall be had

upon any proposition on the demand of one-fourth of the delegates present at a meeting of the General Committee or on demand of three political subdivis-

ons,
VIII.—In electing delegates for State conventions each county shall be en-

IX.—A standing grievance committee of seven members shall be elected, to whom all charges and grievances shall be referred without debate, and who shall report to the General Committee, whose action shall be referred to a general vote for final decision.

Resolutions proposed, but not adopted by the Convention:

RESOLUTIONS BEARING ON ABTICLE IV. 1.—(Proposed by 23d Assembly Dis-trict, New York). That each party or-ganization shall be entitled to one dele-gate for not less than 10 and not more

than 100 members, and to one additional delegate for every fraction above 100.

2.—(Proposed by 10th and 32d Assembly Districts, New York). That each Assembly District be represented in the General Committee by two delegates.

3.—(Proposed by the 18th Assembly District, New York). That the General Committee consist of one delegate from every party organization subject to the jurisdiction of Section Greater New and one additional delegate for every 20 members in good standing, subject to the semi-annual specified report of every party organization. Election of such delegates to be had by each party organization. organization every January and July, after the reports have been filed with the financial secretary of Section Greater New York. Resolution on general vote, proposed

by the 35th Assembly District, New York: That all questions be referred to the general vote.

New York.

NEW YORK CITY.—The 33d Assembly District S. L. P held a very successful agitation meeting at King's Hall, 2105 2d avenue, on Saturday evening, Feb. 20. In spite of the unfavorable weather a large audience assembled for the purpose of hearing a lecture on "The Aims and Objects of Socialism." An interesting discussion followed the lecture, in which several from the audience and the lecture. audience and the lecturer. Comrade Aliman, took part. Comrade Ellinger also made an address in German, in which he encouraged the class-conscious workingmen in their efforts to overthrow the capitalist system, with its misery, distress and uncertainty of livelihood.

At a very late hour the chairman

At a very late hour the chairman

THE DAILY PEOPLE

. \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to March 3d, 1897.

\$3,955.

December, 1896, an important step was taken from which, if a daily Socialist | following resolutions:

At the meeting of the Daily People paper is at all possible within a reason-Committee, held Sunday, the 20th of able time, the consummation will be reached. . The committee adopted the

WHEREAS, A daily PEOPLE has become an absolute necessity to counteract the false and falsified "news" that the capitalist press sets affoat, and to spread enlightenment in the ranks of the working class upon the Labor Question, and to prepare it to deal intelligently with the Social Revolution that is inevitable and is impending;

WHEREAS, The urgency of such a weapon of political and economic war-fare in the English language against the plundering class of the capitalist is felt with increasing force, and the demand therefor becomes stronger by the

WHEREAS, The undertaking would result disastrously if not successfully

WHEREAS, To make success certain, the paper must be able to survive two consecutive campaigns, that is to say, must appear daily during the period of at least thirteen consecutive months, absolutely independent, firm and uncompromising;

WHEREAS, The sum of not less than \$50,000 in hand is necessary to safely launch such an undertaking;

WHEREAS, Despite the general sense of the necessity of a daily English organ of labor, the collections for it have hitherto been slight; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that, so long as the foundation of such a paper seems indefinitely distant, the contributions will continue slight, while, on the contrary, if its foundation can appear prompt and definite it is likely that ample funds could be promptly gathered; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That a call be issued to the stalwarts, friends and sympathizers, to pledge themselves in the number of 5,000 to contribute each the sum of \$10, payable between the issuing of this call and the 1st day of September 1897.

RESOLVED. That, if by that date the sum of not less than \$50,000 is cash in hands of the DAILY PEOPLE Committee, a DAILY PEOPLE be started forthwith on October 1st, 1897;

RESOLVED. That this call be printed in the party press of all languages; that subscription lists, headed with these resolutions, be issued to all the Sections and all applicants; and that the names of the subscribers, together with the sum subscribed by each and the installments in which the same is to be paid, be promptly notified to the Committee for publication from week to week.

equal to the emergency, ready to step up and to mount that needed and redoubt-

Are there in the land 5,000 stalwarts | able battery of the Social Revolution in America-a DAILY PEOPLE?

Daily People Committee, 184 William St.,

1		-		
100	h Ward Branch, Kings County, N. Y \$	40	payable	September 1.
1 320	bert Peterson, St. Paul, Minn	10	44	On demand.
11	F. Erpel, St. Paul, Minn	10	44.	On demand.
100	mucl Johnson, St. Paul, Ming	10	00	September I.
	se Rosamond L. Watkins, Dayton, O	10	44	\$5 cash, \$5 August 1.
Chi	stave Mikoln, Paterson, N. J	10	44	On demand.
	A. Neustadi	10	- 40	On demand.
636	rist Zepp, Cleveland, O	10	**	On demand.
100	ployes of L. Stark & Co. Cigar Mfg. Co.	10		Cash.
Ge	o. Luck, Brooklyn	111	- BA	\$2.00 each mouth.
	Total this work	130		

The following amounts have been paid down to March 2nd incl.;
Previously seknowledged.

David Pollack, City, \$10; Ernest P. Romany, Paterson, N. J., \$2; S. Rosenzweig, City, \$1;
Dan'l De Leon, City, \$5; May C. Levine, City, \$2; L. A. Makkel, City, \$5; IL. P. and S.,
Geneva, Ohio, \$3; Miss. Rosa L. Watkins, Dayton, Ohio, \$1; F. Jaeger, City, \$6; Il. P. and S.,
Wherry, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1,25; Miss H. Wherry, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1,25; Neyer Stodel, New
Haven, Conn., \$1; Carl Martens, New Haven, Conn., \$1; R. Katz, Watervliet, N. Y., \$2; L.
Lewitzsky, City, \$4,50; Employees of L. Sark & Co. Cigar Manniact., City, \$10; Geo. Luck,
Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2; Peter Larsen, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1.

Total ...

Piedgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness. THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

closed the successful agitation mecting. One of the audience applied for membership of the party.

E. LEDERER, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.-Lectures on So-NEW YORK CITY.—Lectures on Socialism will be held on Sunday, March 7, 8 p. m., as follows: At Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East 17th street, where H. Balkam will lecture on "American Trades Unions." At Hudson Building, corner of 37th street and 8th avenue, where J. Allman will lecture on "A Revolutionary Poet." At Webster Hall, corner of 140th street and 3d avenue, where L. A. Malkiel will lecture on "Trusts," and at Cosmopolitan Hall, corner of 140th street and 3d avenue. A lecture will also be delivered at 3

A lecture will also be delivered at 3 p. m. at the club rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 161 Monroe street. These meetings are free to all.

NEW YORK CITY.-The 4th Assembly District S. L. P held its regular meeting Friday, Feb. 26. Resolved that on the next two discussion evenings the proposed plan of the Greater New York Convention be debated.

Agitation Committee was instructed

to prepare plans for open air meetings.
A committee was appointed to visit
Comrade Davidson, who was recently
taken to an insane asylum.

The naturalization bureau, in 161 Monroe street, is reported doing good The instruction class is always and many inquiries are at-

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—A Wisconsin State Committee of the S. L. P. has been organized, with Milwaukee as its seat, and with the following comrades as members: J. Moser, J. Janntsh, J. Rennel, Wm. Pietsch, J. Kubosh, Carl Schultz, A. Wiese and Otto Günder-mann, secretary.

Hereafter, therefore, all sections in Wisconsin will buy their stamps from the Wisconsin State Committee: Also all applications for charters for new Sections in the State, of Wisconsin must first be submitted to the Wisconsin State Committee for endorsement be-fore charter will be granted by the Na-

tional Executive Committee, OTTO GUNDERMANN, Secy., 1070 Island avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

CENTRAL LABOR PEDERATION OF N. Y. Delegate C. Arnadi, of the Furriers' Union, was chairman at last Sunday's union, was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation (D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A.), and Delegate E. Bayer, of the Walters' Alliance Liberty, was vice-chairman.

A committee was admitted from the former Branch No. 3 of the Ind. Bakers'

Union, and declared that they had organized a society since January 1, 1897, and that they would pay the dues up to that time. The same was received. A letter in connection with the Branch
3 matter was received from the Int.
Trade District Alliance No. 8, S. T. &

A long debate ensued on the proposi-A long decate ensured on the proposi-tion of D. A. 39 to hold monthly joint meetings between D. A.'s No. 1, 2 and 43, and said D. A. is to be requested to remit the purport of such meetings. The arrangement committee for the ninth annual celebration of the C. L. F.

reported that the date had to be changed from March 27th to 13th because on the former date the Ale and Porter Union had a ball and the Silver Workers' P. A. a smoker. Ernest Bohm was elected chairman of the festival, and Hy. Zink a member of the committee

Ind. Bakers' Branch No. 2 reported Ind. Bakers' Branch No. 2 reported having voted for F. W. Wilson as a member of the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A., and for Boston for the S. T. & L. A. convention. The organization urgently requests all unions to demand the independent bakers' label on all bakery pro-ducts and urges unions to see to it that said label is on all bread stuff consumed

at their meeting places.

German Walters' Union No. 1 reported that the Columbia Music Hall, Lexington avenue and 125th street, dis-charged the union waiters and employed men on the obnoxious per cent. system. The Arbitration Committee was empowered to act at once.

Furriers' Union instructed its secre tary having charge of the "Abendblatt" and "Volkszeitung" tickets to make an immediate settlement. They also re-ceived a letter from the London Fur-riers' Union requesting a representative to attend a conference of the trade at London. The union requested the opinion of the C. L. F. on this matter, and was informed that under present circumstances they could come to an understanding through correspondence. A special meeting on this subject will be held on March 20th, at 385 Bowery. Senne and Windler were elected as dele-

gates to the C. L. F.
Waiters' Alliance Liberty reported
that the trouble at Cafe Hoffmann has been amicably settled.

Int. Pianomakers' Union reported having arranged an agitation meeting for March 19th, at Miller's Hall, over the Silver Workers' P. A. reported having

gained 9 members. The Whiting Mfg. Co. victimized a workman who was not a member of the union, though he sup-ported the union men. The union thereported the union men. The union therefore decided to pay him a full week's wages until he finds employment. They also announced that the C. L. U. is trying to injure the C. L. F., as the "Buf-fers' Union" tried to induce the S. W. P. A. to leave the C. L. F. and amai-gamate. This would never take place. Most of the unions reported business

N Y. PAINTERS

Meet Every Month, 8 P. M., at 138 and 140 East 57th Street.

(This paper will be mailed to every member free of charge by order of the organization, and will contain all such notices and information as are neces-

sary.) The last meeting of the N. Y. Painters, held on March 1st, was well attended and dispatching routine business

in usual time. The Visiting Committee reported on our injured member in Manhattan hos-pital, and two weeks' assistance was

ordered paid.

Twenty tickets in favor of an exhibition of work executed in the "Painters' Trade School" (instituted by the German Painters' Union) to be held on March 5, 6, and 7, in Manhattan Turnhall, 314 E. 63d street, were taken and

distributed. The Amaignmation Committee re-ports favorable progress for the mass meeting March 3d, in Chickering hall.

The Delegate's report, giving his labors of last week, was read and filed; instructions were given for special cases; general trade matters had a long

Four candidates were accepted to membership. Minor matters took the rest of the evening. The Secretary.

Prog. Clothing Cutters and Trimmers.

The lecture held by the above organization on Thursday, February 25th, in the Labor Lyceum was not as well attended as expected, nevertheless, the lack of attendance was fully made up by the eloquent address of the lecturer, Comrade H. B. Salisbury, and not only the visitors, but the members as well. the visitors, but the members as well, thought it a very instructive lecture and hope again to have Comrade Salisbury with us. After the lecture a short business meeting was held in order to have a referendum vote on the place where the convention of the S. T. & L. A. is be field, also, Comrade Wilson, of Newark, the choice of D. A. 49, has been voted for as member of the Gen. Ex. Board. It has also been decided to tax Board. It has also been decided to tax each L. A. proportionately attached to the clothing council.

The Secretary.

S. T. & L. A.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The upshot of all this was the "Phillips bill," alias the "Pension for Labor Fakirs' bill." The politicians who think there is still a chance to stem the tide of Socialism are anxious to have the bill pass, consider it of "vital importance," and flatter themselves with the idea that if they put it through the "dangerous tendencies" now manifest in labor organizations will be "eliminated." Unfortunately, however, for the labor

fakirs, they have lost credit with most of the capitalist politicians. The majority of these argue justly that, if with a much larger corruption fund than \$100,000 a year, all the time they were fleecing the rank and file of large dues, they could not prevent New Trade, Unionism from rising, how will they be able, now that it is all up, to keep it down? These long headed capitalist politicians perceive already that the \$100,000 will be used simply to keep the fakirs alive, without their being able to accomplish any positive results, and, consequently, that the capitally class had better keep these funds in its own hands for its own use. After a pro-tracted wrangle on Feb. 20 the bill was laid over. Ten to one it will not be taken up before this Congress dies. March 4; and if it is taken up it will be

The Phillips or Non-Partisan Commission bill is a glowing tribute to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

TO ARTISTS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE S. L. P. OF THE UNITED STATES.

. The National Executive Committee of our party is desirous of having a new charter designed for its use. It believes that this design can be more appropriately drawn by artists who are members of the S. L. P. of the U. S. than by those who are not, as they are more likely to possess clearer concep-tions of the spirit and aims of Socialism than are the others. It has accordingly decided to invite all artist members to participate in a competition for a prize of \$50, to be awarded by the undersigned committee, for the best de-sign submitted in accordance with the

following rules:
1. The design must be symbolical in character and so conceived as to embody the ideals of socialism, introduce the party emblem, "The Arm sed Ham-mer," MOST PROMINENTLY, and include within its dimensions, the letter-

Charter of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America, To the Organizer.....and Comrades f.....County of.....State of.....

GREETING: Your application has been granted and your Section placed on our roll as Section of our Party.

Secretary, National Executive Committee.

Chairman of the Session. Dated at New York...., 189

2. It must be 10 inches wide and 18 inches long, and drawn upon Bristol board 14 inches wide and 22 inches long, thus leaving a margin of 4 inches.

3. It must be executed in black and white (India ink wash tints preferred), so as to be suitable for reproduction by either the lithographic, steel, or halfphoto-engraving process, AT A MODERATE COST.

4. Each design must be signed ON THE OUTSIDE OF COVERING, by a nom-de-plume by the respective com-petitors, with the words "Charter Com-petition" added. All designs must be carefully sealed and delivered to the undersigned

committee on or before April 1st, 1897.

6. On the 2d of April, 1897, or a few days thereafter, the undersigned committee will open and inspect the designs received, and award the prize to the one receiving the majority vote of the committee.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, SECTION NEW YORK.

PARIS · COMMUNE on SUNDAY, March 21st, 1897, 8 o'clock P. M., at GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 291 293 Bowery.

Specches in English and German by prominent speakers. Illustrated Lecture with the aid of a stereopticou, showing views of the striking incidences during the committee froubles by M. Hulkowitz. The Socialist Liedertafel will entertain with appropriate songs.

Admission 10 sents a person.

The committee will then announce its decision and request the winner to give his name and address, and that of the Branch or Section of which he is a member. Should it be found that the winner is not a member, the committee will award the prize to the second best design, and so on, until a winner who is also a member is found.

8. The receipt of designs and the award of prize will be announced in THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts."

9. The designs of unsuccessful competitors will be returned to them upon receipt of name and address, after the final awarding of prize.

In conclusion, it is hoped that the result of the competition will be a work of art, which will fittingly express all the aspirations, hopes and grandeurs for which the S. L. P. of this country and the socialists of the world are striv-

Address designs and all requests for

information to the chairman, Yours fraternally, LOUIS BAUER, SIMON BERLIN, GUSTAV ROSENBLATH, ALFRED E. KIHN, JUSTUS EBERT, Chairm.,

396 Butler st., Brooklyn, N. Y., "Committee on Charter and Awards."

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify them-selves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evits. humanity, and who are convinced that

 Any ten person may organize themselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection absolutely, with all other political par

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Qrganizer. 2.—Recording and corresponding sec retary.

4.—Treasurer. 5.-Literary agent.

3.--Financial Secretary.

6.--Chairman, each meeting. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.-Reading of minutes.

2.-New members. 3.-Correspondence.

4 .- Financial report. 5.- Report of organizer.

6.-Report of committees.

7.—Unfinished business.

8.-New business. 4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly re-mittance of 10 cents per member shall

be made to the National Executive Com-5. A full report of the first meeting. including a list of members, with in-closure of 10 cents per capita, is neces-

sary to obtain a charter. 6. Per capita cheeks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section

7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month. and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions, 8. Quarterly reports of the numerical

strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee. 9. Any person residing in a city of

town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as members at large,

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 64 East 4th street, New York City. The receipt of a sample copy of this

paper is an invitation to subscribe.

To Jewish Sections and Branches. Witshire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at \$1.25 per 1,000 or \$1.50, if sent by mail or express. Address all orders to

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Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, New Jersey, Boston, Holyoke, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.
Luzeru, Pa. 229

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the mis of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not less such as of 55.00 per annum.
Organizations should not lose such an opportunity
of advertising their places of meeting.

Branch I (American) S. L. P. Discussion meeting every first Friday. Runiness meeting every first Friday. Runiness meeting every 3rd Friday at 64 East ith Str. Let tures every Sunday's P. M. at Stuyvesant Hall 17th Str., and Hudson Building, 37th St. and 8th Ave.

Central Labor Federation of New 16s, T. & L. A., B. A. No. 1.

2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th New York City. All bone-fide trade and labor Dahould be represented. Communications set in sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bas 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International
Union No. 90. Office and Employment
Sureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian),
24 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—
District II (German), at 213 Foreyth street, mests
every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Ivistrict III, meets at 1877
avenue A. every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV,
meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Esturday at 8 p.
—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday
at 1822 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

25.

German Walters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Eowery, Union Hall, 1st floor, Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Super-visors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same Hall.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets and and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231—251 East Sird street, New York City, Subscription orders taken for the Scand, Socialist Weekly, Scand. AM. ABBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club. Meets at Webster Hall, 16th street and 3rd avenue, every ist and 3rd Friday at 8 P. M. Also Free Lecture, every Sunday night, 7.30 P. M., preceded by entertainment at samp Hall.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse

WORKMEN'S United States of America.

United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year limits workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. It is numerical strength (signess cotalists thought), the numerical strength (signess considered of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing amoveringmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 2 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the modern class. Monthers belonging to the first class are estitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and \$4.50 for another 40 weeks wether continuous with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstates and length of time \$4.00 and \$3.00 respectively, burial benefit of \$250.00 is granted for every malber, and the wives and unmarried daughtes of deposit for \$1.00. Monthly tarms are levied somewhat the surface health, and towns where morrished to the burial benefit upon payment & deposit for \$1.00. Monthly tarms are levied somewhat in a cliss, a new branch can be formed by evolvingment in good health, and men schedule the shove named principles are invited to de 20. Address all communications in Haxar Tass. Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd £ve , Koom S. Ber York City.

97 Franfort Street 87 Cor. Pearl 8t., Franklin Square Elev. R. R. Sailer

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Carl Sahm Club (Municians Union) C Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a.m., at 6 Au 4th street, New Labor Lyceum. Business Security Prof.

Empire City Lodge (Machintats), meets

Lycenn, 64 East 4th street.

Secretary: HENRY ZINCK.

Section Essex County, S. I. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 n. m. in the hall of 'Essex County Bocialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave.

phoisterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, (arl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

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